

The Washington Times

Published Evening and Sunday at
THE MUSEEY BUILDING,
Penn. Ave., between 13th and 14th Sts.
New York Office: 175 Fifth Ave.
Chicago Office: 422 Marquette Building
Boston Office: Journal Building

Daily, one year.....\$3.00
Sunday, one year.....\$2.50

FRANK A. MUSEY

The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsmen, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 6 cents a week for the Evening and 5 cents a copy for the Sunday edition.

Readers going away during the summer may have The Washington Times forwarded to their summer address by notifying The Times office. Evening edition, for a short period, 6 cents a week; evening and Sunday, 11 cents, payable in advance.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1906.

A Lesson for Labor Day.

Thirty-six States and the National Congress have united to make today a festival distinctive of the United States. No other country in the world has any such holiday as Labor Day. In no other country could such a holiday have such significance. For nowhere else has the laborer played so important a part in the foundation and maintenance of the government, enjoyed the same political equality with all other members of the body politic, or helped in the production of nearly the same national wealth.

The whole body of American laborers numbered in 1900—according to the Twelfth Census—29,073,233. Of these 10,500,000 are employed at agriculture. Not quite 1,250,000 are in domestic service. About the same number are practicing professions. Behind the counter and in other trade employment are about 5,000,000. The others, for whom Labor Day was, perhaps, primarily established, are engaged at manufacturing and mechanical pursuits and number 7,083,309.

Of this army of more than 7,000,000, about one-fourth—1,312,668—are females, and one-third—283,869—are children.

An extremely interesting bulletin on the wages paid these workmen was issued recently by the Bureau of Labor. By that showing the American mechanic's pay is not only higher per hour than that of his fellow-workman in England, France, Germany, or Belgium, but his week's earnings are far greater though he labors a lesser number of hours. Among carpenters, for example, the American earns \$18 in less than fifty hours; the Englishman \$10.03 in 50.17 hours; the German \$7.18 in 55.3 hours; the Frenchman \$9.30 in 60 hours; the Belgian \$4.33 in 64.7 hours.

"While the figures presented should be considered as related to the particular occupations covered," says the Bulletin, "it is nevertheless safe to say that they are at least indicative of the general course of wages in all occupations and industries." In other words, the general tendency is to increase the pay of the American mechanic, shorten his working day, and widen his opportunities for self-culture and a healthful family life beyond those of any of his foreign competitors. There is surely a lesson here for Labor Day, 1906.

Secretary Shaw's Vindication.

Secretary Shaw is about going out for a speaking tour in the South. The distinguished head of Uncle Sam's financial department is entitled to acknowledgment of the handsome vindications he has been placing to his credit lately, and there could be no more appropriate time for it than now, as he fares forth to preach once more the doctrine of the sacredness and immutability of schedules.

Time was when the Secretary's devotion to the letter and the figure of Dingley duties was not esteemed a special qualification for Cabinet service. He was the one devoted and thorough-going standpat of the Administration. He "staid put" even through those painful times when common report had it that the Chief of the Administration was becoming a revisionist. He let it be known that he would rather be pat than President; and truth to tell, there is evident disposition to take him at his word.

Among the men who could fairly be ranked as leaders of his party, Secretary Shaw for a long time fairly held preeminence for devotion to the doctrine that tariff duties must not be changed. To his credit be it said, he clung tenaciously to that view when it was an extremely dubious political asset; when his home State, his national party, the Administration of which he was a member, seemed all to be slipping away from him. He proved his versatile abilities by making himself the foremost exponent of this tariff view, as he had previously been rated the strongest expounder of the gold standard.

But the Secretary's leadership of what may be called the renaissance of standpatism has brought him little political benefit. Others have risen to seize upon the practical benefits of this recrudescence. It is even intimated that in the very time

of his triumph, when his party, the President, and Congress are fully committed to the policy of letting the tariff alone, the Secretary is quietly dropping out of the list of Presidential aspirants because there is not sufficient popular response.

Was ever baser ingratitude? It is not necessary to sympathize with or to indorse the economic views which the Secretary has done so much to force upon his party and the country, in order to acknowledge the large victory which he has won and the notable vindication that has been placed to his credit. That his Presidential boom languishes and will not be revived, is but further demonstration of the chilling ingratitude of republicans—and tariff beneficiaries.

Circumventing the Constitution.

The declaration of Theodore E. Burton, aspirant for Republican leadership in Ohio, that he favors nomination of Senators by popular vote, calls attention anew to the progress toward popularizing the selection of members of the upper chamber. Senator Foraker has given his assent to the Burton proposal, thus depriving the Cleveland Congressman of what would have been a most useful issue. Apparently, Ohio is to get the reform by common consent.

Short of amending the Constitution, there is no way of taking the election of Senators away from the State Legislatures. But the duty and power of the Legislature may be reduced from real to nominal by providing for nominations of Senatorial candidates at popular primaries, the party which controls the Legislature being bound to give its legislative indorsement to the popular choice.

This scheme of circumventing the Constitution and popularizing an institution which was not intended to be popular, has been carried farther than most people realize. The South is practically solid for it. There being practically only one party in the South, the only way to get up a real contest was to provide for it in a primary election; and the late doings in Georgia and South Carolina testify how effectually this has been done. The West is fast lining up for the new idea. Oregon, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and other States have taken it up or are pledged to it; and in the East the influence of Ohio will be potent.

Before long the Senate will have been made just as popular a body as the House, and we will learn whether the method of its constitution was really responsible for its tendency to get out of touch with popular opinion.

Meanwhile, the growing responsiveness of the upper chamber to the wishes of the people, keeping step with the movement to take Senatorial elections down closer to the people, strongly suggests that the new plan will be beneficial.

Since the advent of Dupont in the Delaware political arena the Addicks peril has been thoroughly exploded.

Milwaukee's boy mayor is giving a performance that strictly adheres to the complete program as forecasted on the billboards.

If this rage for constitutional Government continues, the United States will yet have to be governed according to its Constitution.

President Roosevelt will exchange the big stick for the trident, just for this day and date only.

Chicago people are committing suicide in alarming numbers. Probably the ignominy of their existence impressed them with unusual force when they came home from their vacations spent in other places.

It is unnecessary to say that the Assistant Secretary will keep the \$75,000.

NEW LOCAL BAND SCORES SUCCESS

The Greater Washington Delights Large Crowds at Luna Park.

Before one of the largest crowds that ever gathered in front of the big musical shell at Luna Park, the Greater Washington Band, recently organized by the Luna Park management, and appearing under the directorship of John Bove, gave two concerts yesterday at the big resort.

The new organization has a membership of forty. All of the players are local musicians of prominence, and they have all been well rehearsed. In their new summer uniforms of blue coats with gold braid and white duck trousers they presented a striking picture as they entered the big musical shell for the first concert at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The new band was received with enthusiasm by the afternoon crowds the minute they made their appearance at the park, and during the rendering of each number they were applauded again and again, until it was found necessary to recognize the demand for encores following each offering on the program.

A new selection, called the "Luna Park March," written by Mr. Bove, as a tribute to the park company, brought forth rounds of applause and had to be repeated several times.

Another big crowd turned out last night for the new band, and they were equally as enthusiastic as the afternoon audience.

IN THE CIRCLE OF SOCIETY

Oyster Bay Brilliant Today

With Many Notable Guests

Large Parties, Including Cabinet Officers and Naval Attaches of Foreign Embassies, Gather to See Great Naval Review.

GUESTS AT LENOX FOR HUNT RACES

Society Enjoying Labor Day Pleasures in the Berkshire Hills.

DINNER AT SUMMER EMBASSY

Sir Henry Mortimer and Lady Durand Entertain Large Number of Cottagers.

The approach of Labor Day was the signal for the gathering of the clans at all of the resorts, Lenox being a particularly favored spot in this way. Almost every family there have guests, and all of them will be entertained by the Berkshire Hunt races today, which is the leading outdoor affair. Mrs. Charles M. Foulk and Miss Helen Foulk are at Lenox for a while.

Sir Henry Mortimer and Lady Durand gave a dinner at the summer home of the British embassy, Deepdene, last night, which was one of the largest given by any of the cottagers.

Commander Albert M. Key, the President's naval aide at the White House, has returned to Lenox from a visit with his family at Chattanooga, Tenn. Mrs. Key and their children will remain South until October 1.

Senator Kean is visiting his mother at the Smith villa, Lenox, which she and Miss Kean are occupying for the season.

Miss Annie Susan Shearer and Charles Humphrey Powell were married by the Rev. Edgar Rodgers, at Trinity Church, Third and C streets northwest, Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The spectators were limited to a few relatives and friends of the young people. The bride wore a stylish traveling gown of brown and green with a hat of corresponding color, and immediately after the ceremony Mr. Powell and his bride started upon their wedding journey to Boston.

The marriage is announced of Miss Marie C. Stone and Robert Nourse, both of Washington, whose wedding took place at 6:30 o'clock at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Saturday evening. The Rev. Father Ignatius Fealy officiated.

Dr. Charles M. Hammett has returned to Washington from Europe.

The party on board the yacht Rockless, which has been cruising in the Susquehanna river and Chesapeake bay for the past week, anchored at Chesapeake Beach, yesterday, and was joined there by a party of Washington people. Among them were Samuel J. Steinberger, Albert Sigmund, and Adolph Weis.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Wolf, of this city, have gone to Atlantic City for a two weeks' stay.

Miss Jeannette Silver has returned to her home, 1117 New Hampshire avenue, after spending the past two months at Bluemont, Va.

Mrs. William Frank and son have returned to their home in Norfolk, Va., after spending a few days here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Raff, of this city, leave town today to spend some time at Atlantic City.

The Nick-Name Pleasure Club held its first meeting of the season, on Friday evening at the home of Mrs. A. Floyd, of Brightwood. A delightful evening was spent in dancing and music, and later refreshments were served. Those present were Miss Ivy Thompson, Miss Elsie Shaw, Miss Roella Sears, Miss Lulu Thompson, Miss Zoe Floyd, Miss Adeline Caffrey, Miss Martha Shaw, Mrs. E. Jones, Mrs. W. E. Johnson, Gilbert Floyd, Miss Patsy Mann, Harry Shaw, Roger Thompson, Susan Bell, Harry Sears, and John Floyd.

TEACHERS GATHER AT HYATTSVILLE

HYATTSVILLE, Md., Sept. 2.—The Teachers' Institute of Southern Maryland began today at the Maryland Agricultural College, and will continue until Friday. Through the courtesy of the directors, the lecture rooms and dormitories have been thrown open to the visiting teachers. No room rent will be charged, and the only expense will be a nominal fee for board. Richard J. Crosby, of the Department of Agriculture, will address the convention this evening on the "Consolidation of Rural Schools." About 300 teachers from Prince George, St. Mary, Charles Anne Arundel, and Calvert counties will attend.

The funeral services of George Benedict Calvert, who died at his home near College Park, Friday morning, were held Saturday afternoon at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rockville, by the Rev. Charles E. Buck.

The county convention for the nomination of a delegate to the Democratic Congressional convention at Baltimore, convenes today at Upper Marlboro. The primaries held last week practically insure the election of the county delegation for George M. Smith, of Bowie.

Programs were issued Saturday for the State convention of the Prohibition party to be held at Laurel September 12. The feature of the morning session will be an address of welcome by Major William E. Gilbert, of Laurel. In the afternoon Mrs. E. Loraine Low, of Michigan; National Chairman Charles R. Jones, of W. E. Johnson, and Dr. C. H. Mead will speak.

The convention will close with a mass meeting at 7:30. Visitors and delegates will be given a chance to see the exhibit of archives, relating to temperance and prohibition, known as the "Johnson collection." The collection includes specimens of Revolutionary War liquor licenses and the signatures of early Presidents appended to documents advocating the temperance movement.

BARGAIN COUNTER CONTRIBUTION

"I have called, n-n-n-n-n," said the man, "to ask you for a campaign contribution of \$1."

"It's too much," answered the wealthy

Oyster Bay is the most brilliant spot in this country today, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, with their family, and a number of the Cabinet officers, with large parties, being of almost as much interest as the review itself.

Mrs. Bonaparte joined the Secretary of the Navy and the Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Newberry on the Dolphin, and they have a number of notable guests with them. Secretary Bonaparte will return to Washington Wednesday, but Mrs. Bonaparte is thinking strongly of going back to Lenox to remain until after the middle of September.

Speaker Cannon, Senator Beveridge and Representative Butler Ames form a party of distinguished politicians who are stopping at the Mt. Washington, in the Bretton Woods. They arrived there Saturday and joined Miss Cannon, who has been in the Bretton Woods for some weeks.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. L. Mills sailed from New York for Europe today, to be absent for some months.

Miss Julia Meyer, daughter of the American ambassador to Russia, and Mrs. Meyer, arrived at Lenox last evening to remain for some time as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, at Overleigh. Miss Heloise Meyer left Lenox yesterday and will for two weeks be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bemis, at Beverly Farms.

Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Street have returned to the city.

A party well known to Washington society, composed of Col. Theodore Bingham, Mrs. Bingham and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Heath, arrived at Narragansett

LABOR DAY NOTES FROM ALEXANDRIA

No General Observation, But Banks and Stores Are Closed.

WASHINGTON TIMES BUREAU, ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 2.

Today is being observed as Labor Day here. Although there will be no public demonstration in celebration of the day, the banks and city offices are closed, the postoffice is keeping Sunday hours, and this afternoon a large number of the stores closed their doors and there was a general suspension of business. The day was taken advantage of by large numbers to make trips to the various pleasure resorts around this city. Many private picnics were also given.

Held Early Police Court.

Police Justice Caton held his session of the police court this morning at 8 o'clock instead of 9, the usual hour. Fat McClain, colored, was before the justice on the charge of assaulting Sadie Robertson with a knife. He was adjudged guilty and was fined \$10.

Colored Boy Used Knife.

Six Blits, a colored boy, was tried by Justice Caton on the charge of assaulting James Johnson with a knife. The justice decided that the boy was guilty of the offense charged against him and imposed a fine of \$20. The case of William C. Robertson, arrested on suspicion of stealing \$300 from M. Mantle, was continued.

Funeral of Mrs. Nash.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Gertrude Nash, wife of Harry Nash, will take place at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow morning from St. Mary's Church, where a mass of requiem will be sung. The Rev. Father Kelly will be the celebrant.

Mrs. Wilhelmine Furrer Dead.

Mrs. Wilhelmine Furrer, widow of Carl H. Furrer, died at her home, 111 South Columbus street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Furrer was born in Germany, seventy-six years ago. Her funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and the interment will be made in Bethel Cemetery.

House Damaged by Fire.

A slight fire occurred in a frame house in West End yesterday afternoon, which resulted in the calling out of the fire department of this city. Although the fire was beyond the corporate limits the firemen of this city were called out to extinguish it. The loss will not exceed \$300.

Will Reside in New Jersey.

Charles B. Paff, who for a number of years has been connected with the Paff Shoe Company, as its treasurer, has severed his connection with that company and has left for Newton, N. J., to become superintendent of the Morrill Shoe Company, in that city.

Horse's Kick Proves Fatal.

A colored man named Howard Skelton was kicked by a horse last Saturday, and died from the effects of the injuries received, yesterday. Skelton lived in South Columbus street.

News of the Churches.

At Christ Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. R. K. Massie.

The Rev. J. M. Nourse preached at the Second Presbyterian Church yesterday.

The pastors of the other churches of the city, who have returned from their vacations, occupied their respective pulpits.

ONCE.

"You seem to be familiar with Mormons, Mr. Higgins," said the lawyer, who was trying to tangle him. "Did you ever see a full-fledged Mormon?"

"Once," answered the witness.

"Over and where, where I ask?"

"Over in Indiana, about twenty-five years ago, but I never saw one. I had just tarred and feathered him."

Fier yesterday and will remain as guests at Green's Inn for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Good are spending two weeks at Pandywine, W. Va.

Announcement of the engagement of Miss Katharine Campbell, daughter of the late Gen. John Campbell, to Dr. Corryell Clark, of Gold Springs-on-the-Hudson, is made.

Misses Lillian and Dorothy Rothstien have returned to this city after a month's trip in Plainfield, N. J., and New York.

Miss Lena Goldberg has returned to this city after spending a month in Park Beach, Plainfield, N. J., and New York.

Dr. Elliott C. Dracut has returned from a visit of one month at Brooklyn, Me.

Miss Margaret S. Gates, who is making an early September trip through the White Mountains, has arrived at the Mt. Washington, in the Bretton Woods.

Mrs. Norton, of Billmore street, has had as a guest Miss Hart, of Wisconsin.

Miss Minnie Leoser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Leoser, 343 South Calhoun street, Baltimore, was married to Isidor Meyer, of New York, in Washington yesterday afternoon. After the wedding they went to Baltimore, where they were given a reception at the home of the bride's parents. Later they left for New York, where they will make their home.

AIRSHIPS TO RUN WITHIN A YEAR

Denver Man to Revolutionize Transportation in Colorado.

DENVER, Col. Sept. 2.—According to the statement of Frank D. Jaquette, the railroads of Colorado will within the next year have a formidable competitor in the shape of a line of airships which will be operated between the various towns of the State, and which, their inventor claims, will give a service equal and in some cases superior to that of the railroads. The inventor claims that this aerial navigation is no wild dream of the future, but a present day fact and states that next year will see a line of air vessels in operation in Colorado.

Mr. Jaquette is at present engaged on the construction of a thirty-foot model which he asserts will carry two persons. He expects to have this model finished by the holidays, and will then begin the building of a 150-foot model, which he intends to have in operation by spring.

Built on New Lines.

The Jaquette airship is of an entirely different design from those of other workers along similar lines. Practically all experiments along the line of aerial navigation have been made with some form of the aeroplane, the vessel being operated on the principle of the inclined plane. Jaquette has discarded these ideas and is building his vessel on a new plan. In general form the body will be of the accepted cigar shape. Above the body of the vessel will be placed a large number of either circular or square wings set in tiers and being so constructed that the air may be expelled from them at either side, thus aiding in the steering of the vessel. In the center of the body of the vessel the engine and steering wheel will be placed. To the steering wheel are attached great steering vanes which are directed freely in any desired direction.

Gasoline Motor for Power.

The inventor claims that the whole secret of his aerial device is in the one matter of power. This power will be furnished by a gasoline motor, and, according to Mr. Jaquette, its arrangement in connection with the wings of the vessel will do away with all difficulties of ascending and descending. The wings come into active play in steering. They are so arranged that the air in them can be exhausted to the right while those in the rear could be exhausted to the left at the same time, so changing the direction of the vessel without the use of the steering vanes. In raising and lowering the vessel the manipulation of the air in these wings is also used effectively.

JAMES MCCREA DEAD; CIVIL WAR VETERAN

Fought in Many Battles and Served Long as Department Watchman.

James McCrea, a veteran of the civil war, and for twenty years a watchman in the War Department, died today in New Rochelle, N. Y., where he went six weeks ago on account of ill health.

Funeral services will be held from the home of Mrs. James A. McCrea, 2125 N street northwest.

Mr. McCrea was seventy-two years old and a native of New York city. He served in the civil war as a sergeant in the Forty-second Regiment of New York. He was in thirty-seven battles, was wounded three times, and served twenty-eight months in Libby and Andersonville prisons. After the war he was on duty in the West, and later was retired on a pension. He was a member of several Grand Army posts and was unmarried. Mr. McCrea's death was due largely to old age.

RECORD-BREAKING INCREASE IN VALUE OF FARM LANDS

Report of Department of Agriculture Shows Marvelous Prosperity Throughout the Country and Conditions Will Continue to Improve.

Increases in the value of farm lands of the United States from 1890 to 1905 are discussed in a most illuminative fashion in a report just published by the Department of Agriculture. From it these general conclusions are drawn:

The urban population is fast gaining and will continue to gain on the rural. Values of farm lands have increased in the last five years as never before; but the increase will be still faster in future because of the exhaustion of the supply of cheap lands.

The values of farm products are assured of remaining high and remunerative hereafter, and farming will be a better paying business as the years pass.

Going back over a period of fifteen years, it is shown that there has been a greater increase in average values of livestock products than of grain products.

These conclusions are drawn from the tabulated statistics which represent careful study of conditions in all States. In 1890 the average land value of medium farms throughout the country was \$2.80 per acre; in 1905 it had increased to \$2.11, a progress which can be described as no less than a marvel.

Every State Shows Increase.

An especially significant fact is that the farm values increased in every State in the Union. The abandoned farms of New England, New York, and New Jersey are getting their values back.

Increases are highly significant when it is considered that farming has been on the decline and many farms in several States have been abandoned, year after year, for ten decades past. The exhaustion of the cheap land supply has turned the westward wave back upon itself.

The dominance of the midwest in

agricultural wealth is well shown by comparing New England values with the following, showing the increase in farm land values in Western States from 1890 to 1905:

Illinois, \$54 to \$75; Iowa, \$19 to \$64; Indiana, \$31 to \$35; Wisconsin, \$37 to \$43; Nebraska, \$29 to \$31; Kansas, \$15 to \$24; Missouri, \$24 to \$34.

Illinois is credited with the most valuable farm lands in any State, New Jersey second, and Iowa third.

The South has come in for a good increase, but not to compare with that of the north central States. Thus Kentucky increased from \$25 to \$32; Tennessee, \$17 to \$22; Alabama, \$8 to \$12; Mississippi, \$19 to \$16; Louisiana, \$18 to \$25; Texas, \$8 to \$10; Oklahoma, \$3.94 to \$17.49.

On the basis of percentages the South had a better gain than any other section; but actual values per acre it is still behind every other section, even the mountain States of the West.

Increase in Improvements.

All the foregoing figures, it should be explained, are for land value only; they do not include improvements. In the North Atlantic States, in 1905, buildings represented 39 per cent of the total value of farms; in the South Atlantic States, 25 per cent; South Central, 19; and North Central, 18 per cent.

In all this statistical array nothing is more interesting than the study of the values of animals and crops, at the farm, year by year, from 1880 to 1905. It is hard to realize the great fluctuations that have taken place.

As against the large net increase in values of live stock, the showing for grains, etc., suggests strongly that the farmer who raises stock makes better returns than he who sells the grain.

In both 1890 and 1905, Illinois led in aggregate value of farms, with Iowa a very close second, the totals being, Illinois, \$2,499,000,000; Iowa, \$2,232,000,000; Texas comes third with \$1,675,000,000; and other States follow. The total value above the billion point are New York, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri.

How General Lee Saved The River to St. Louis

As Army Engineer Seventy Years Ago He Stopped Channel From Diverting Itself From the Then Small Town.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 3.—It is a fact but little known to the present generation that St. Louis, in a large measure, owes her nineteen miles of water front to the skill and wisdom of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the idol of the Confederacy, who, when a lieutenant in the United States army in 1837, came here and by a feat of remarkable engineering prevented the Mississippi from straying far over to what is now the Illinois side.

In 1837 the great river had, with no apparent cause, begun a slow but steady movement to the east, cutting into the Illinois shore and leaving a huge sand bank between its waters and what had been the levee of St. Louis.

St. Louis was a river town in those days. Its commercial life depended almost wholly upon river traffic. It was the mart for the fur traders of the North, and the ancestors of many wealthy people of St. Louis made the foundation of their fortunes in this commerce.

Between St. Louis and New Orleans steamboats afforded the only means of transportation, and when the river suddenly changed its course, leaving St. Louis high and dry, as it were, many citizens at that time looked into the future and saw a deserted village, instead of a great metropolis that should guide the commercial destiny of the southwest empire.

War Department Aid.

The business men of St. Louis petitioned the War Department for assistance, and in response the Secretary of War delegated Robert E. Lee, then in the engineering corps, and Lieut. R. E. Meigs to go to St. Louis and devise means to divert the threatened deflection of the main current of the Mississippi.

Lee recruited and outfitted a crew of practical river men, many of whom were

experienced surveyors, and, accompanied by Lieutenant Meigs as his assistant, proceeded to St. Louis, arriving here late in August, 1837.

After a short inspection of the river and the St. Louis levee, Lieutenant Lee decided that he could better devise a method of preventing the deflection of the current after a tour of the river above the city. Accordingly, he ascended as far north as the Des Moines Rapids.

Upon his return to St. Louis, the city, as a sign of its confidence in his integrity and fine engineering ability, voted an appropriation of \$15,000 and gave Lieutenant Lee the right to use it as he thought best.

Used Dikes and Cribbs.

Lee's plan was to force the current back to its original channel by driving piles and constructing cribs and wing dams. The eddies, which result as the water flows between the piles, were expected to cause a deposit of sediment to be made between the dams which would gradually fill up the place where the wash had occurred with solid matter and divert the unsteady stream back into its original course.

Lee planned to make use of the velocity with which the Mississippi flows after its juncture with the Missouri in his work of making the channel on the west side of Black Island the principal channel of the river.

The lieutenant remained at St. Louis for two years in active supervision of the work.

The current, little by little, the two dikes rose to completion, swung into its original channel. The sand bank, which at one time threatened to solidify and form a new island, was gradually eliminated, leaving an unobstructed water front on the St. Louis levee.

SUN'S RAYS USED TO MOVE BRIDGE

Solar Heat Shifts Mass of Steel Which Is Blocked Into Position.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—All efforts to permanently correct a defect in the Williamsburg bridge, which is three inches out of place, have failed. One attempt was partially successful, the gigantic structure having been shoved back into proper position through a surprising piece of engineering perspicacity, the rise in the temperature of the weather having been taken advantage of. Huge blocks of timber were inserted between